

59 BC Caesar was

~~695~~
695

was Consul. The other was Senator
Candidate MARCUS CALPURNIUS BIBULUS

Early in 59 Pompey sealed his alliance
with Caesar by marrying Caesar's
only child Julia.

Caesar married CALPURNIA, daughter
of Lucius PISO who became Consul
58 BC

Resurrected the city of Capua

590c

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one

Caesar & Bibulus were Consuls

Caesar's 1st actions was to present a law to redistribute the rural land of Italy, chiefly to help Pompey's ex-soldiers whose provisions had been blocked in 60 BC. The proposals were moderate and judicious; so was the manner of presentation. Caesar correctly submitted the bill to the Senate. This met only obstruction led by Cato. Caesar had

Cato hauled off to prison; a decision to rapidly
rescinded. The Senate had lost the last chance
in its history to act as a sensible & constructive
governing body. Caesar next took the bill
to the Assembly. There it was vetoed by
three tribunes, but their intervention was
illegally disregarded & they got hurt. Bibulus
tried to block the proceeding, but Pompey &
Caesar spoke in favor, soldiers turned from
Pompey burst into the Assembly. Someone
emptied a basket of excrement over Bibulus
head, and his emblems of office were
smashed. The law was passed.

59 BC.

After the land bill was passed, Bibulus announced that he was studying the heavens (preventing meetings from taking place). Caesar completely disregarded Bibulus & continued to convene assemblies and senates as he wished (he considered abuse of auspices illegal). Bibulus refused to give consent to any meeting. Caesar disregarded. During the last 8 months of his Consulship, Bibulus did not budge.

from his own home. He posted 'edicts'
on street corners; called Pompey King and Caesar Men.
Caesar, ignoring charges of illegality continued
to pass measures in the interests of all
three triumvirs. Caesar provided his
own daughter to Pompey for wife (Julia)
April 59 BC Pompey, age 47 married Julia,
age 17. It was a very successful marriage

59 BC

After Pompey married Caesar's daughter Julia & after the triumvirate was formed, Caesar who used to call upon Crassus first in the Senate, now called upon Pompey first.

Then, Caesar, married CALPURNIA, whose father Lucius Piso was needed as a docile candidate for the Consulship for 58 BC, to balance Pompey's nominee

GABINIUS, Cato complained, but his
father-in-law LUCIUS ~~PA~~ ARCIUS PHILIPPUS
took Caesar's niece as his wife and became
a neutral (of no more use to Cato)

59BC (May)

(4)

After marrying $\&$ Pompey's marriage
Caesar moved into even more vigorous
action with his second agrarian law. The
state-owned territories in central $\&$ northern
Campania which had been omitted before,
were called in for distribution, much
was given to wealthy tenants. Now these
estates were redistributed among
20,000 of Pompey's veterans and

Cuesco's civilian clients, Cuto objected, But he was more than once beaten up and pushed off the platform.

Another ~~bill~~ law was designed to prevent provincial governors from fleeing their subjects

Another bill provided for publication of all acts of the assembly & decrees of the senate

590C

now (about ^{may or} June) Caesar and Pompey agreed to induce the Roman assembly & senate to recognize the present king of Egypt, Ptolemy XII (known as the Old Man) in return for a fabulous fee, which he found difficult in raising by himself, being obliged to borrow for the purpose from a Roman financier RABIRIUS POSTUMUS.

Then ~~he~~ Caesar called upon one of his most valued agents, PUBLIUS VATINIUS

whom Caesar had arranged for his appointment of
VATINIUS as tribune but in May guided through
the assembly without consulting the Senate, a law
allotting Caesar his province (in 58 BC), this was
to comprise Cisalpine Gaul (north Italy) and Illyria
for five yrs, and he could nominate his own
subordinate commanders: of the 14 legions
which formed the standing army of Rome's
8 provinces, 3 were allotted to Caesar; they
were stationed at Aquileia (at the head of the Adriatic)
By a supplemental law by VATINIUS Caesar was
authorised to strengthen NOVUM COMITUM, by new
solders

5902

(6)

When the Metellus Celer, Son of Norbana
Saul was delayed in getting there &
then died. Caesar set father-in-law Piso,
and son-in-law Pompey to work to induce
the senate and assembly (respectively) to declare
the unexpectedly vacant province to the
command allocated to Caesar, (Probably June 59 BC
Pompey proposed Caesar's province be enlarged
by this addition, together with another
legion (the 4th) (to be renewed ea. yr. Cato

declared that 'the senate was itself placing
the tyrant in its Citadel'. The Senate gave way.
If they had said, 'no, the assembly would have
said 'yes'

59 BC about July

One attempt to assassinate Caesar was made by a slave.

Another attempt may well have taken place in July - a mysterious plot. Its central figure was VETTIUS who, 3 yrs. earlier had tried to incriminate Caesar in the Catilinian conspiracy. Vettius amended his list of names, but next Vettius mysteriously died in prison, perhaps

at the hands of Vatinius

Bibulus managed to get consular elections postponed to autumn, though, when they finally occurred, the triumphal centuriate got its nominees PISO and GABINIUS elected (for 58 BC)

Irregularities of the year, actual and alleged meant that henceforth Caesar would continually be liable to prosecution for high treason at every moment in which he was not covered by the immunity of a public office.

59 BC

Caesar was elected Consul for the year 59 BC.

He also ~~married~~ married Calpurnia after divorcing Pompeia

59 BC

Caesar divorced Pompeia and
married Calpurnia

59BC

Caesar was elected Consul.

59 BC

Caesar was Consul
and then after that was made
Pro-Consul of Gaul

Pompey secured the passage of
the measures for the allotment of
land that he had been working for
and was made Pro-Consul of Spain, but
governed it from Rome. Crassus was
made Pro Consul of SYRIA, a province

in the East, so that he could increase
his fortune. 55/54 BC. There he was
defeated in battle with the Parthians
and killed, leaving control of Rome in
the hands of Caesar & Pompey

59 BC

CALPURNIA was daughter of
PISO (L. CALPURNIUS PISO
CAESONINUS). She married
Julius Caesar in 59 BC.

She was loyal to him despite
his many infidelities & neglect.
She died about 44 BC.

59BC.

Sallust was guesstro.

59 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Caesar was Consul

59 BC,

Age 41

Caesar was CONSUL

He married Calpurnia, daughter
of L. PISO. She was his 4th wife

Caesar's daughter Julia became
married to Pompey

59BC

CELT9

Caesar becomes Consul. He is assigned the provinces of Gallia Cisalpina, Illyricum and Gallia Narbonensis for five years.

59 BC

Caesar became ~~Cos~~ CONSUL with BIBULUS, an ineffective colleague. He proposed a land bill for POMPEY's veterans, & when the Senate refused to act on it, he took it directly to the people in the TRIBAL ASSEMBLY. Three Tribunes vetoed it, and BIBULUS declared the omens unfavorable, but with the support of Pompey & Crassus, Caesar called in some troops and the bill was passed. In

Addition, Caesar secured the ratification of Pompey's arrangements in the east. Then he rewarded Crassus by supporting a bill that Crassus desired. To cement the triumvirate,

POMPEY married Caesar's daughter JULIA. By the terms of the LEX VATINIA DE CAESARIS PROVINCIIS, Caesar secured as his provincial provinces, CISALPINE GAUL and ILLYRICUM. His provincialship was to last 5 years. After this law was passed, the governor of TRANSALPINE GAUL died, and that province was added to Caesar's other two. Now he could recruit and train an army. Until this time he had only popularity. Henceforth he had popularity and armed might.

5913C

DURANT

There were so many Jewish
citizens in the assemblies that
Cicero represented opposition
to them as political temerity

59BC

In April Caesar submitted his second land bill, by which the areas owned by the state in CAMPANIA were to be distributed among poor citizens who had three children. The Senate was again ignored, The Assembly passed the bill, and, after a century of effort, the GRACCHAN policy triumphed. BIBULUS kept to his house and periodically ~~proposed~~^{announced} that the owners were unpropitious to legislation. That year was referred to as the Consulate of JULIUS and CAESAR. To bring the Senate under public scrutiny he established

the first newspaper by having clerks make a record of Senatorial and other public proceedings and news, and post these ACTA DIURNA, or "DAILY DOINGS," on the walls of the forum. From these walls the reports were copied and sent by private messengers to all parts of the Empire.

59BC

Caesar

Toward the end of this historic Consulate Caesar had himself appointed governor of CISALPINE and TRANSADRIATIC GAUL for the ensuing five years. As no troops could lawfully be stationed in Italy, the command over the legions stationed in north Italy gave its possessor military power over the whole peninsula. To guarantee the maintenance of his legislation, Caesar secured the election of his friends GABINIUS and PISO as Consuls for 58BC and

married PISO's daughter CALPURNIA. To ensure continued support from the plebs he lent his decisive aid to the election of CLODIUS as tribune for 58 BC. He did not let his plans be influenced by the fact that he had recently divorced his third wife, POMPEIA, on suspicion of adultery with CLODIUS.

58BC → 49BC

Conquest of Saul

59 BC

During his consulship in 59 BC Caesar carried among other measures, a popular agrarian bill; the ratification of Pompey's acts; and a stringent law against extortion in the provinces, while he won to his support the whole equestrian order, to which the collectors of the public revenues belonged by

modifying the terms of their last contract
with the state. His popularity enabled
him to secure the assignment for 5 yrs
(later made till 10 yrs) of the provinces of
Cisalpine Gaul, Illyricum and
Transalpine Gaul, together with 4 legions

59 BC

Caesar was Consul

Another act negotiated by the tribune VATINIUS gave Caesar CISALPINE Gaul (between the Alps, the Apennines, and the Adriatic) and ILLYRICUM. His tenure was to last until February 28, 54 BC (5 years ending 2-28-54 BC). When the governor-designate of TRANSALPINE Gaul suddenly died, this province, also, was assigned to Caesar at

POMPEY'S insistence, CISALPINE Gaul
gave Caesar a military recruiting
ground; Transalpine Gaul gave him
a springboard for conquests beyond
Rome's northwest frontier

59 BC

DURANT LIVY

Born in PATAVIUM (Padua)
in 59 TITUS LIVIUS came
to Rome, devoted himself to
rhetoric and philosophy.

59 BC

DURANT

Caesar was Consul
Lucretius' "DE RERUM NATURA"

59BC

DURANT

Caesar had hardly entered upon his consulate when he proposed to the Senate the measures asked for by Pompey: distribution of land to 20,000 of the poorer citizens, including Pompey's soldiers, the ratification of Pompey's arrangements in the East; and a one-third reduction of the sum which the publican had pledged themselves to raise from the Asiatic provinces. As the Senate opposed each of these measures by every means,

Caesar, like the Gracchi offered them directly to the Assembly. The conservatives induced BIBULUS to use his veto power to forbid a vote, and had men declared unfavorable. Caesar ignored the men and persuaded the Assembly to impeach BIBULUS; and an enthusiastic populace emptied a pot of ordure upon BIBULUS' head. Caesar's bills were carried. Pompey was impressed by Caesar's performance of his pledges. He took Caesar's daughter JULIA as his fourth wife, and the entente between plebs and bourgeoisie became a feast of love. The triumvir promised the radical wing of their following that they would support CLODIUS for tribune in the fall of 59 BC. Meanwhile they kept the voters in good humor with amusements & games

59 BC

Cato's ^(the younger) inflexible opposition had forced
Cicero, Pompey the Great, and Caesar to
form the first TRIUMVIRATE.

59 BC

Caesar's daughter married Pompey
(Julia)
She died in 54 BC

Caesar was consul. Caesar carried a popular agrarian bill, the ratification of Pompey's Acts and a stringent law against extortion in the provinces, while he won to his support, the whole equestrian order, to which the collectors of the public revenue belonged, by modifying the terms of

their last contract with the State.
His popularity enabled him to
secure the assignment to himself
for five years (subsequently
increased to 10) of the provinces
of Cisalpine Gaul, Illyria, and
Transalpine Gaul, together with
four legions.

59 BC

Julius Caesar allied himself politically with Pompey and was elected Consul. ^{for 59 BC}

Following his consulship, he spent 9 years conquering Gaul, where he accumulated a fortune in plunder and trained a loyal army of peerless veterans. 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50

During his absence from Rome
CROSSED RUBICON 49 BC

he courage kept his name before
the citizens by publishing a lucidly
written account of his military
feats "Commentaries on the Gallic War."

59 BC

Julius Caesar allied himself politically with Pompey and was elected consul

59BC

The consular election was hard fought. The most shameless bribery was practiced by both sides, the senatorial group and the democrats led by the triumvirs. Caesar was elected consul for 59BC; his colleague (other consul) was a senatorial tool named Bibulus ^{who} ~~was~~ certainly tried to block all Caesar's plans. Although reforms were needed. Caesar had first to carry out his election pledges. He proposed to secure lands

and by buying as much more land as might be needed. Finding the Senate determined in its opposition, Caesar brought his bill directly to the assembly. Riots became frequent. They even clumped a bucket of filth on the head of Bibulus.

When Bibulus and a tribune vetoed the bill, Caesar had them dragged away, and the bill was again passed. Pompey's arrangements were ratified, the knights had $\frac{1}{3}$ of their tax-collection debt to the government remitted, and Caesar was given the provinces of Illyria and Cisalpine Gaul for five years, all by vote of the popular assembly. Senate added the Gallia provinces beyond the Alps.

59 BC

Cicero won support of wealthy
equites by getting reduction for
them in their tax contracts
in Asia. This made him
the guiding force in a coalition
between people and pat. plutocrats.
He was assigned the rule of
Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul
and Illyria with 4 legions

for 5 years

58 B C

57 B C

56 B C

55 B C

54 B C

59 BC

Julia, daughter of Julius
Caesar married Pompey.
(Died 54 BC)

59 BC

Caesar married 3rd wife
the Admurable CALPURNIA

59 BC

Cicero was Consul. He secured passage of agrarian law providing CAMPANIAN lands for 20,000 poor citizens and veterans in spite of his senatorial colleague M. Calpurnius BIBULUS (also Consul)

c59 BC born

17 AD died

Titus Livius (Livy) Roman
historian

59 B C

Caesar introduced a bill for allotment of Roman public lands in Italy, in which the first charge was to be a provision for Pompey's soldiers. The bill was ~~voted~~ ^{VETOED} by three tribunes of the plebs, and Caesar's colleague BIBULUS announced his intention of preventing the transaction of public business by watching the skies for portents whenever the public assembly was convened.

Caesar then covered the opposition by employing some of Pompey's veterans to make a riot, and the distribution was carried out.

Pompey's settlement of the East was ratified en bloc by an act negotiated by an agent of Caesar, the tribune of the plebs PUBLIUS VATINIUS.

Caesar himself initiated a noncontroversial and much needed act for punishing misconduct by governors of provinces.